#### Amusements.

AMBROSE PARK-8-8:15-Black America. AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN-Vaudet CANARY & LEDERER'S ROOF GARDEN-The Sphinx. EDEN MUSEE-Consert.
GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Truby. GARRICK THEATRE—S:30—Thriby.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—5:18—Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Day and Evening—Midsumm.e
Merry Making.

TERRACE GARDEN—S—La Belle Helene.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

182 6th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st.

182 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.

142 Columbus-ave., near West 66th-st.

106 West 14th-st., near 6th-ave.

20 West 14th-st., near 6th-ave.

257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

157 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.

1823 3d-ave., between 75th and 76th sts.

1,338 3d-ave., between 76th and 17th sts.

1,026 3d-ave., near 61st-st.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY RORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Governmental crisis at Ottawa shows signs of passing; Sir Adolphe Caron and J. A. Ouimet will return to their positions in the Cabinet, but A. L. Angers will not. The Cornell crew has published a letter explaining their action in the race at Henley, on Tuesday: Trinity Hall won the Grand Challenge Cup. === A fire near Hesse-Nassau. Germany, has made 2,000 persons homeless and caused ten deaths.

Domestic .- The race between the Defender and the Vigilant was postponed; the Defender had a satisfactory trial spin. - Fully one hundred people were injured by the collapse of the Baltic Avenue Casino, in Atlantic City, N. J., on Wednesday night. === The State Bankers' Convention at Saratoga adjourned after passing resolutions against free silver coinage and electing officers. === Caesar Celso Moreno, once Prime Minister of Hawaii, was arrested in Washington charged with criminally libelling Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador. ...... Many immense meetings were held at the Christian Endeavor Convention in Boston. === The first the League of American Wheelmen in Asbury

City and Suburban .- Senator Hill wrote two letters to Democrats in this city on the Excise question. — The Dock Board ordered the Lehigh Valley Railroad to pay more rent for the use of one of its bulkheads or remove its platform on the land. \_\_\_\_ Bishop Potter began his two months' labors as minister in charge of a mission in Stanton-st. ---- Mark Twain was examined in supplementary proceedings. === Fire Marshal Mitchel replied to the charges against him. —— The investiga-tion of East River Bridge affairs was continued. - Winners at Brighton Beach: Lord Hawk stone, Frank Harris, Dorian, Monaco, Daily America. Fannie B. === The Stock market

The Weather - Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 63 degrees; highest, 72 degrees.

The fact that the New-York State Bankers 'Association were compelled to listen to ex-Congressman Harter's ecstatics culminating in the statement that the United States owes its soundmoney policy to "the grace of God and Mr. Cleve need not modify the satisfaction with which the action taken by the association yesterday can be contemplated. The resolutions adopted with only one dissenting vote, cast by a believer in the free coinage of silver, ring like the metal which they favor. They are terse, clear, forceful and timely.

The people of New-York are beholden to Senator Hill, who has constituted himself mentor in ordinary to the Democratic party, for a settlement of all the vexed questions which have arisen out of the enforcement of the Sunday Excise law. And a luminous settlement it is: The "busybody and notoriety-seeking Police Commissioners" have, it seems, placed a "narrow and constrained construction" upon the law, and out of this has grown a public misery of vast magnitude, the principal feature of which, we should say, was a dreadful falling off in the hush money received by Tammany Hall. The broad and unconstrained construction made by Mr. Hill's friends heretofore, it may be remembered, had the opposite effect. Mr. Hill has also overruled Magistrate Flammer on the question of what constitutes a meal under the law relat ing to innkeepers. According to the Senator, a round cracker is a square meal, though perhaps not a "full" one. But doesn't he work the art less dodge just a little hard when he pictures the Democrats striving with might and main for over thirty-five years to modify the cruel law which the Republicans passed in 1857?

It cannot truthfully be said that the comments of the English newspapers on the exciting incidents of the Henley Regutta have been of the kind to exemplify their boasted habit of fair play. They certainly have not been chivairic, and the don was one in which a little chivalry would have been in place. So far as the extracts which have been telegraphed to this country furnish means for judgment, not a writer has brought out the point that under a construction of the wherever rowing is a regular sport the Cornell es, if an accident which disables the boat ppens at the start, before ten strokes have m rowed, the crews are called back for a new

start. In all likelihood a similar rule exists in England, but it would have been chivalry carried to the extreme of folly for the Cornell crew to have abandoned the object for which they went to England because of the blunder of their opponents. There will doubtless be a plenitude of pretty talk now that all danger of American success is over, but among generous sportsmen it ought not to have been necessary for the Cornell crew to make public assurance of the fact that they had not come to England to claim a race by default. We can promise the English universities team different treatment when they visit us in October.

An investigation making into alleged irregularities on the part of Paymaster Tiffany, of the United States Receiving Ship Vermont, threatens to disclose a disgraceful practice on the part of paymasters' clerks, which is said to be general in the Navy and of long standing. This is the lending of money to sailors at usurious rates of interest, the usury sometimes reaching 20 per cent per month. If this practice really prevails in the United States Navy, it will be a benefit to the service if the facts shall be brought to the light of day, no matter who is affected thereby. There is enough of "Get up Jack and let John sit down" in a mariner's life at best, and no Government ought to be willing at this day to blink at the outrageous practices which grew

#### THE TRUE WAY TO HARMONY.

The Tribune heartily approves the tone and temper of a recent editorial in "The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle" treating of the duty of Republicans regarding the selection of candidates for the next State Senate. Its statement of the reasons why a hard fight will be made for the control of that body by both parties is concise and clear. They are briefly: That the new Senate, in the first place, will take part in the election of Senator Hill's successor-which gives the election an unusual importance growing out of its bearing upon the State's representation in the United States Senate for six years; that the result will have no inconsiderable influence upon the political situation at large-a consideration which gives it a National interest; and that "on one side will be a desire to set back and on the other to continue the work of reform begun last 'winter." It is the last of these considerations which, after all, will awaken most the interest of the voters and probably be the controlling in fluence in the election. The Republican party will simply follow the law of its being in nominating candidates for State Senator who would in no contingency vote for Senator Hill, or for any Democrat to succeed him. In selecting their candidates, also, the Republicans in the various districts will naturally have regard to the popular qualities which contribute to success and in that success help to promote the National cause. But the crucial test, after all, will come upon the issue as defined by our Rochester contemporary-"on one side there will be a desire "to set back and on the other to continue the "work of reform begun last winter." And there cannot be any question as to the duty of Republicans to nominate candidates concerning whose position in this regard there is not the shadow of doubt. Our Rochester contemporary puts it forcibly

and truly when it says: "No man should be seelected as a candidate who is not conspicuous for "ability, integrity and fidelity to the principles "which he professes." It is correct in saying that there are such men in every district; that the party is full of them. And it points with absolute precision the way out of the difficulties and besetments which appear at the present moment to disturb the harmony and imperil the success of the party when it says: "Let them be brought to the front and enlisted in the ser-"vice of the State." It is not a forced inference that men "conspicuous for ability, integrity and fidelity" have been somewhat lacking at the front heretofore. It is, unfortunately, a fact of which every intelligent voter in the State is aware; no less aware than of the further and more important fact stated than there are men in Manitoba, for a correct understanding of of ability, integrity and fidelity in abundance in the ranks of the party who need only be brought to the front to redeem the reputation of the party and render invaluable service to the State. Every honest Republican in the State will utter a cordial amen to our Rochester contemporary when it says: "A first-class man should be put "up in every district-one whose character and record give assurance of faithful redemption "of pledges, of unswerving loyalty to party obli-"gations, and of unfailing devotion to the highest interests of all the people irrespective of "party." We quite agree with our contemporary in its commendation of the work of the last Legislature, so far as it went in the direction of reform, as also in the exception it makes when it says: "It is useless to deny that the Republican majority in the Senate had a disturbing "element that, although !t was small, was power-"ful enough to cut short somewhat the work of reform that had been undertaken." That grew as our Rochester contemporary, of course, knows-out of the entailment of a malign influence in the party which sought to perpetuate itself at any cost and at all hazards.

The road to harmony, to success for the party, to the continuance of the work of reform only begun last winter, to the defeat of Senator Hill's aspirations for re-election, and the assurance of Republican victory in 1896 by strengthening the party throughout the country, has been clearly pointed out by our Rochester contemporary. It is a way to "get together" that commends itself to the intelligent masses-the thinking and reasoning voters. It is the way of common honesty and common-sense, simpler, easier and infinitely more certain of results than any device of man agers or bosses or any machinery for the adjustment of factional differences. By all means bring to the front the men who have not been there. Send to the Senate men "conspicuous for ability, integrity and fidelity"; men whose character and record give assurance that they will redeem the pledges of the party and act for "the "highest interests of all the people irrespective "of party." With that for the keynote, the fail canvass will be conducted on a plane higher than faction; Bosses will be relegated to the rear; Bossism will disappear; the party will have at the front honorable and upright men, whom it need not apologize for or be ashamed of, and Republicanism will be something to be proud of.

A FORCED TREASURY BALANCE. In their intemperate zeal some of the news papers, defenders of the present Administration's management of the National finances, for get or shun important facts and make assertions and statements that are wide of the mark. Just now they are especially exercised on account of certain criticisms of the forced balance of June, and one of them closes a long and flery article with the observation that to criticise the Treasury statements in the manner referred to is "an exhibition of moral turpitude that borders closely on crime." That phrase, by the way, might have been coined by President Cleveland. "Moral turpitude" and "wicked recreancy" bear a close family resemblance. This writer asserts that such criticisms are attacks on the "public credit," but he lacks the hardlhood to deny that the June Treasury balance was a forced one; on the contrary, he admits it when he writes that "It is doubtless true that payments which could with propriety and safety be deferred were laid over in order to make a better exhibit for the fiscal year ending June 30."

"has been deferred of any accrued obligation "of the Government, and no man can be found with a discredited Treasury warrant in his pos-"session." The fact is that no secret was made of the deliberate purpose to force the June balance. The expenditures that mouth on all accounts except interest were \$6,122,000 less than the monthly average for the first eleven months of the fiscal year. The disbursements on account of civil and miscellaneous expenses fell \$2,578,-000 below the monthly average of the first eleven months; on account of the War Department they fell \$525,000 below the average; on account of the Navy, \$912,000; on account of Indians, \$385,-000, and on account of Pensions, \$1,722,000. The interest account is omitted from this comparison because payments are always light in the month of June. This year they amounted to only \$298,-014. The statement that "no man can be found with a discredited Treasury warrant in his "possession" is as true as it is amusing, because Treasury warrants" are not used in paying claims against the Government. But it is also true that claims for services to the amount of many thousand dollars, which are represented by certificates and vouchers issued by Government officers, are outstanding, many of them having been sold by the original holders at a discount, and that in several places the courts of the United States have been closed on account of lack of funds to pay court officers and attendants and the fees of witnesses.

"Ah!" says the "Cuckoo," "Congress and not "the Administration is responsible for that; for "it neglected to make necessary and sufficient "appropriations." Not so. The Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury are responsible because they neglected to ask for sufficient appropriations. Congress appropriated every dollar that was asked for the support of the United States courts for the last fiscal year, and only three days before the expiration of the LIHI Congress the estimate for a deficiency appropriation was reduced by the sum of nearly \$100,000 by the Attorney-General with the knowledge and approval of the head of the Treasury Department. It appears that the Administration is trying to shoulder all the responsibility for the existing condition of the public finances upon the LIHI Congress, which is now not only accused of "prodigality in appropriations," but blamed for having enacted laws "that have proved inade-"quate to furnish sufficient revenue to meet cur-"rent obligations." If the Administration could have had its way, the revenues would have been less by some millions of dollars a year than they now are, and as for the appropriations, most of them were recommended in estimates sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the heads of other Executive Departments. The Administration cannot escape its full share of responsibility for the laws affecting the National finances or the entire responsibility for the management of them, or for the clumsy attempt to deceive the country in regard to the real state of affairs at the end of the fiscal year.

#### THE CANADIAN CRISIS.

There is little danger of overestimating the importance of the crisis at Ottawa. It is the most serious in the history of the Dominion. Upon its issue will depend not only party supremacy, but the maintenance of the Canadian Union itself. The question involved is not merely one of party politics. It is one of religion and of race, and that in a land where religious and racial animosities are more potent than almost anywhere else under the sun. It is a question, too, that cannot be settled by any mere change of party dominance. The Conservatives, who have ruled for nearly seventeen years, may go out to-morrow. A general election may return a Liberal majority. But the question at issue the new Government as to the old. Nothing, indeed, can fully settle it short of a radical change in the organic law of the realm, such as will amount to practical revolution.

All the trouble, as is well known, has been precipitated by the dispute over school money cerned in a matter of provincial administration be borne in mind that the Canadian Constitution is in one important respect the exact reverse of ours. By ours the powers not delegated to the Federal Government nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States or to the people. But the Canadian Constitution gives to the Federal Government all powers not expressly reserved to the Provinces. Now, what power in school affairs was reserved to Manitoba? The act of union says the provincial legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to certain provisions, the first of which is that "nothing in any such law shall preju-"dicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the prov-"ince at the time of the union." What rights or privileges then existed must appear in the Bill of Rights. There have been several such bills. The first, drawn up by Louis Riel and his colleagues in November, 1869, does not mention education, but says vaguely that all privileges, customs and usages existing at the time of the union shall be respected. The second, of January, 1870, makes no reference to schools, save to say a certain sum of money shall each year be appropriated for schools, roads and bridges. The third, which superseded all former ones, was drawn up in March, 1870, by the delegates to Ottawa who negotiated the union, and it is absolutely silent on the subject. There is an alleged fourth bill, declaring school moneys shall oe divided among separate denominational schools, but its validity is more than questioned. The great weight of evidence marks it as spuri-The third bill and the act of union are therefore the instruments that are to determine

Before the union separate schools existed. That is unquestionable. The first legislature under the union, in 1871, continued that system. But the result was increasingly unsatisfactory. The standard of scholarship in the Roman Catholic schools was declared to be much lower than in the others. It was complained that pupils in those schools were allowed to grow up in ignorance of some of the most ordinary and essential facts, such as the names of the calendar months. Moreover-and this was the point of most concern to the Manitoba Government-the system of separate schools tended to perpetuate distinctions of race and creed, and to prevent the amalgamation of the people into a homogeneous nation. Accordingly, in 1890, the provincial legislature abolished the separate denominational school system and decreed a uniform system of unsectarian public schools. That act was approved by all but the Roman Catholies, who strongly resisted it. A Roman Catholic citizen at Winnipeg made appeal to the courts to have the law quashed. His appeal was dismissed by the Supreme Court of the Province, and the law was declared valid. Thereupon the case was carried to Ottawa, and there the Supreme Court of the Dominion reversed the decision of the Manitoba court, and declared the law unconstitutional. Manitoba at once made appeal to the Imperial Government at London. The case was argued elaborately before the Privy Council, and that tribunal of last resort finally sustained the original judgment of the Manitoba court, and declared the law constitutional and

Then the Roman Catholic party resorted to another line of attack. A provision of the act of

Council "against any act of any Provincial au- a North River bridge. Then there are asphalt thority affecting any right of the Protestant or "Roman Catholic minority in relation to educa-"tion." They made such an appeal. It was referred by the Governor-in-Council to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and that court declared such an appeal could not be entertained. Then they carried it to the Privy Council at London, and it decided the appeal could and must be heard by the Governor-in-Council; but did not, of course, say how the latter should act upon it. The Governor-in-Council, however, regarded the Privy Council's decision as a mandate for the re-establishment of separate schools, and told the Manitoba Government so. That Government disagreed with him, and respectfully but firmly refused to obey his order. Then the Roman Catholics demanded that the Dominion Parliament pass a law compelling Manitoba to re-establish separate denominational schools. After some hesitation the Government declined to do so or even to consider the matter until next year. Thereupon the French Conservative (Roman Catholic) members walked out of the House, and the three French Ministers resigned their portfolios. This, therefore, is the situation: The French Ministers and Members must be placated, or the great Province of Quebec will be in practical revolt. They are only to be placated by a definite pledge that the Government will compel Manitoba to restore the sectarian schools. If the Government makes such a pledge all the great Province of Ontario will rise against it. If the present Government retires, its successor will be confronted by exactly the same dilemma. Finally, whatever may happen at Ottawa, Manitoba will not re-establish sectarian schools. That is positive. She will defy the Dominion Government, if need be, and even secede from the Dominion. She has adopted the principle of "one country, one flag, and one system of public schools," and she will not be moved

### A RAPID TRANSIT LESSON.

Not in all things do we beat all creation. In ome important matters other countries now and then surpass us. Our boasted enterprise lags behind. Our fertile and daring invention becomes a servile copylst. To our new form of ballots, for example, we give the name of Australian, in recognition of cur having borrowed it, though Australia itself had it at second hand. We are just learning what European cities long have known and practised, that the way to keep streets clean is to prevent their becoming dirty. Good roads, a new thing here, are old in other lands. The present week has seen the first trial here of a streetear system with underground electric wires instead of overhead, and engineers are watching the operation of it with keen interest. But in at least one great European capital such a system has been in successful working for years, and is as familiar and well estab-

lished as are the trolley lines in Brooklyn. Another even more striking example is afforded by the new underground railroad in London. Here we have been for years discussing the feasibility of such a thing, suffering untold miseries for want of it or some adequate transit system, yet doing practically nothing toward its realization. How many objections have been urged against it! It was so costly; It would never pay; and capitalists would never invest in it. The city streets would be torn up for years in building it. It would be dark, damp, suffoeating, so that few people would ride on it. And so on. Such has been the tone of us go-ahead Yankees. But see what conservative, slowgoing John Bull is meanwhile doing.

The new London road is now fully planned. Capitalists are freely subscribing to its shares. Work will presently be begun, and it is intendwill be just as vexing and probably as fatal to ed that the completed road shall be opened for public traffic by the end of 1898. It is to be six and a half miles long, running from Shepherd's Bush to Liverpool-st., through-or under-the very heart of London. The contractors are bound to build it for \$16,220,000, including the purchase of all necessary land. It will cost \$700,000 a year to work it, with 21/2 minute headin Manitoba, for a correct understanding of what which a brief review of its history is necessary. Way train service. At 2 pence—4 cents—fare, Bay papers please copy. That the Federal Government should be con- and 7,000,000 passengers a year on each mile, seems anomalous in this country. But it must and 5 per cent on share capital, with a margin of 1 per cent over. Of course that isn't like 6, or 8, or 10 per cent on enormously watered stock, but British capitalists regard it as quite satis-

factory. Now, as to the other objections offered in New-York. The streets of London are not to be torn up in the least degree. That would not be endured on such thoroughfares as Oxford-st, and Holbern, along or under which the road is to run. Not in one place will the surface be broken. The company will buy private property, houses and lots at intervals of a quarter to half a mile along the route; buy them and pay for them. Think of that! On those lots shafts will be sunk, and from them the tunnel will be constructed. Later those lots will be utilized as the sites of stations, so that not an inch of publie property above ground will be eccupied. That is enough to make a street and park grabbing New-York railroad man's hair stand on end,

There will be two tunnels, each consisting of an iron tube 111/2 feet in diameter. The roadbed will be solid as bedrock, and the rails will be unusually heavy, weighing 100 pounds to the yard. These conditions will permit the running of heavy trains at high speed with little noise or vibration. Trains of seven cars, carrying 336 passengers-with a seat for each-will be run on 214 minutes headway, making the whole trip in 25 minutes, a speed of about 15½ miles an hour, including stops. The motive power will be electricity, freeing the road from smoke, gas, cinders, etc., and the cars, stations and entire tunnels will be brilliantly lighted by the same agent. Quick-running elevators will be used at all stations to convey passengers down and up.

Such is the London scheme. Every important objection offered to such a one in this city is fully answered, and both capitalists and engineers are proceeding with fullest confidence in the practicability and success of it. There is no doubt that it will succeed. There is no doubt that such a road would succeed in this city. The question is, How much shall New-York lag be hind London? Shall we wait until that road is finished and in full operation before we so much

# OF PERFORMING IMPOSSIBILITIES.

The impossibilities of yesterday are the commonplace necessities of to-day. That is a truism repeated in practice a million times since human progress began, and nowhere more notably than in our own country. Never has an im provement been proposed without being greeted with the cry, "It can't be done!" Times beyond all reckoning that greeting has been belied. The thing has been done, and those who most vehemently denied it in advance have most enthusiastically affirmed it. The extraordinary feature of the case is that men do not learn by such experience. After seeing done the very thing they called impossible, they are as ready as before to make the same objection to the next new thing projected. There were those, and myriads of them, who

said the Brooklyn Bridge could not be built. So long a suspension span would not support its own weight, they urged, and thought they proved it by arithmetic. We all remember the pictures of it, published years ago, as it would look with the central pier in midstream, which, we were gravely told, engineers had decided would be necessary. The bridge was built with-But he also asserts that "there is no substan"tial foundation for the allegation that payment union gives a right of appeal to the Governor-in"tial foundation for the allegation that payment union gives a right of appeal to the Governor-in"tial foundation for the allegation that payment union gives a right of appeal to the Governor-in"tial foundation for the allegation that payment union gives a right of appeal to the Governor-in-

pavements. Years ago, when that one block was laid on Fifth-ave., just above Madison Square, how it was railed against! Men said it would never do; it was all a horse's life was worth to step upon it, and the old stone block pavements were the best in the world. Now there isn't a man, from him who drives a blooded trotter to a skeleton road-wagon to him who drives four ponderous Percherons to a loaded van, who won't go blocks out of his way to get upon it, in preference to the granite

The same rule holds good in smaller things. Men used to fall between the elevated railroad cars in mistake for stepping upon the platforms. Some one suggested screens to keep them from so doing. The screens were declared to be impossible. But they are there now, and have been for years, on every car. When it was proposed to cut side-doorways in the Bridge cars to facilitate ingress and egress of passengers, men fell over each other in their eagerness to prove the physical, mental and moral impossibility of constructing them. Yet they are now in use on all the cars. There are innumerable other examples of the same principle about us on every hand.

So, too, we take it, will many other things now called impossible be brought to pass. The placing of effective safety fenders on trolley cars is held to be something more difficult than the squaring of the circle. Some say it will be accomplished easily and simply. The rule, eminently proper and sensible, that all passenger vehicles must carry lights at night is inveighed against as demanding something as much out of the question as perpetual motion. But it will be enforced, and men will wonder how we ever got along so many years without it. He is indeed a bold man, or a foolish one, who says "impos sible" to any material thing which will be the advantage of humanity. He should have learned better from his grandmother, Dame

The State Camp at Peekskill is evidently of inestimable benefit and advantage to our citizen soldiers, and the organizations which have been in camp this season have been setting excellent examples for all the military bodies of the State to follow.

Some of the comments of the English papers on the Cornell crew show a clearly unfriendly spirit. It was reserved, however, for "The Pall Mall Gazette," always more British than the Royal family itself, to scold American oarsmen for personal untidiness. "It is not too much to say that such a dirty-looking crew has never competed at Henley," this fastidious journal re-"The color from the large red 'C embroidered on the front of their jerseys had run many inches!" Such a deplorable state of personal filth may shock the (naturalized) British mind; but the friends of Cornell need not blush for the weatherbeaten jackets of their representatives. English and American traditions differ in this as in other particulars; the cuticle of the Cornell oarsman is probably frequently polished by the bath as that of his English cousin, but what American college boy would be willing to enter a boatrace or a football game in immaculate raiment? If by any chance he is compelled to don a new outfit, he does not fail to mar its freshness immediately, lest he be thought a novice. What knight was ever proud of his undinted shield? The Cornell men were only living up to a healthy and timehonored prejudice. There is no fault to find with their jackets-except that they have been

Kentucky Populists denounce Hardin because he consented to stand on a sound money platform. They shouldn't find fault with the acrobat. He performs the best he knows how.

Casey Young, the Cassius of the Pan-Electric onspiracy, was heard from the other day at one of the silver conventions in the South. And here is his fellow-conspirator, ex-Attorney-General Garland, "reviewing" the political situation and predicting seven Richmonds in the field next year. We record the prediction and the fact that both worthles are still "in our midst." Buzzard's

July in its beginning unrolls a weather record of striking variety, and if it goes on at this pace will entitle itself to future reference by the old inhabitant as a month of the most capricious and irregular promises and performances. Although hardly out of its swaddling clothes, it has distributed drouth and flood and tempest and all sorts of the most contradictory weather over region the change from the heat and humidity of the last few days to the bracing and refreshing coolness of the present is particularly welcome in city and country, as far as its renovating baptism extends. The month has yet time to redeem itself and leave a normal and satisfactory midsummer memory, unpromising and exasperating as its conduct was at the outset.

Senator Camden, of West Virginia, takes "no stock in the criticisms of our political enemies "that the Wilson law will not yield enough revenue to meet the running expenses of the "Government." Of course he doesn't. Was there ever a Democrat that profited by experience?

# PERSONAL.

Professor Nathaniel Butler, D. D., of the University of Chicago, is talked of for the presidency of Colby University.

Two Anglican clergymen have just joined the Church of Rome. They are the Rev. J. Stansfield, rector of Downham, and the Rev. J. Rawpert Le Fely, curate of Christ Church, Beckenham, Another notable convert to Rome is Mr. Bernard Harrison, the eldest son of the well-known Postivist, Mr. Frederic Harrison.

The new Chicago Directory, just out, contains such queer names as Deathdew, Uppercrust, Nagger, Windyman, Dustdry, Gracebucket, a clergyman; Chargehigh, a dressmaker; Blunderb Schwekenbracken, Blatherskelter, Braushen Blaumelsterskut and Eleaver Elsconsimeon,

Prince Oscar of Prussia, the young son of the Emperor, had his first tooth pulled the other day it was the birthday of his English governess, and among other presents he sent the tooth to the lady as a gift.

One of the most remarkable musicians in th world is Dr. David D. Wood, the organist of St Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. He is totally blind When he desires to learn a piece of music he seats himself at the plane or organ, says "The Philadelphia Record," and Miss Burdette, his private sec-retary, stands near him with the music in her hand. She describes to him the music by telling him the key and giving him the time and movemert. Then she reads the notes for several bars, when a are intended for the right-hand movement. The reading is done as fast as the lips can move intended for the left hand Dr. Wood plays what she has already read for the right hand and she has already read for the right hand and follows her words with the left hand, thus making the exercise complete. When the entire piece is gone over in this manner but once, so wonderful is the memory of Dr. Wood that he can play the piece through without assistance, and will always retain it in his memory. So perfectly is Dr. Wood schooled in musical form, which is a higher branch of music only acquired after years of study, that he can often anticipate Miss Burdette in the reading of a piece of music that he never heard before.

Mr. Thomas B. Reed is spending the summer in the pretty cottage at Grand Beach, Me., which he has just purchased.

One of the best stories told by Dean Hole in his "Memories" is of an old-fashioned cathedral vergor, "lord of the sisles," who, one noon, found a pious visitor on his knees in the sacred building. The verger hastened up to him and said in a tone of indignant excitement: "The services in this cathedral are at 10 in the morning and at 4 in the afternoon, and we don't have no fancy prayers." Professor Zuspitka, who died the other day, was professor of English at the University of Barling

It has been said of him that, although a German he was the greatest authority on early English. W. H. Wallace, the postmaster of Hammonds

HE WANTS TO EXAMINE GEORGE J. GOULD

THE LAWYER FOR ZELLA NICOLAUS RUHMANN SUBMITS AN AFFIDAVIT REGARDING AL-

LEGED ADMISSIONS OF THE DEFENDANT. Justice Lippincott, of the New-Jersey Supreme Court, will decide within a week whether George J. Gould must be subjected to a preliminary examination in the suit of Zella Nicolaus Ruhmann to recover the \$40,000 which she alleges he owes here. The motion for the examination was made yester-day morning in the Judge's private office in the Hudson County Courthouse, at Jersey City, by ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, who is associated with Alexander Simpson in the prosecution of the case. Mr. Pierce and Richard V. Lindabury, of Elizabeth, opposed the motion for Mr. Gould. The hearing was private and occupied only a few minutes. The lawvers received permission to submit additional au

Mr. Simpson said the object of the exwas to ask Mr. Gould about some of the facts and circumstances of the case. The motion rested upon an affidavit of Simpson that as guardian for Mrs. Ruhmann he had information that Mr. Gould had admitted to ex-Superintendent Byrnes that the claim was just. The plaintiff wants Mr. Gould examined as to some of his letters, which, she alleges, are in his possession.

#### WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The wedding of Miss Grace Webster Hinsdale, the only daughter of the late Theodore Hinsdale, a prominent lawyer of this city and Brooklyn, and George Albert Lintner, superintendent of the Inter-national Electric Company, at Minneapolis, Minn, and son of Joseph A. Lintner, State entomologist, in Albany, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Pilgrims, in Henry-st., Brooklyn. There were several hundred guests present to witness the ceremony, which was per formed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. Miss Hinsdale was given away by her brother, Dr. Guy Hinsdale, of Philadelphia There were no bridesmalds or ushers. Miss Mary Lintner, of Albany, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. J. Carpenter, of Albany, was best man. After the ceremony there was a small reception at the Mansion House, in Hicks-st. Mr. and Mrs. Lintner will make their home in Minneap-

The marriage of Miss Kathleen A. Sn be celebrated on Wednesday evening of next week, July 17, in the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st., near Pleasant-ave. Mr. Johnson was formerly secretary to Hugh J. Grant. ter of Philip H. Smith, to Alfred J. Johnson will

# ANOTHER TRIBUNE DAY EXCURSION.

MORE THAN 1,300 MOTHERS AND CHILDREN HAVE A DELIGHTFUL TRIP TO EXCELSIOR GROVE-SEVERAL PARTIES START TO-DAY.

The second of the day excursions under the auspices of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund started yearer and morning from East Third-st. on the barge Curry. This one was under charge of Miss Baussman, of Emanuel Chapel, the Sunday-school of which is the largest in the United States, having an average attendance of over two thousand pupils and an enrolment of 3,000. Thirteen hundred and twenty-five children were taken on this trip, of whom 150 were infants, and 711 children over two

Miss Baussman said that several hundred children belonging to the Sunday-school could not go for want of accommodations, and another barge could have been filled easily with deserving mothers and children from the neighborhood of the chapel. The trip was a pleasant one. The barge left the pier at 9 a. m. and returned at 6 p. m., giving a delightful stay of two hours and a half at Excelsior Grove.

This will be an unusual day in the matter of sending out children through The Tribune Fresh-Air d. In most cases few parties leave the city on Friday, most of the country friends preferring to receive their little guests earlier in the week. Today, however, five companies of children will leave city for the country. Hudson and Claverack, N. Y., have again taken up the work, and will repeat the splendid record they made last year. Beneway Home, a short distance from Claverack, will be the temporary home of many little strangers before schooltime comes again. The first party will start to-day a little before noon, and will consist of twenty-four girls.

Chappaqua is the objective point of fifty girls who will go at 2 o'clock this afternoon. These who will go at 2 o'clock this afternoon. These children will come from Brooklyn, and will have a fine time for the next two weeks. This afternoon a company of ninety-five will enjoy the sail from New-York to Atlantic Highlands. They will occupy Eunice Home instead of the party which returns this morning. The "specials" will be on hand again this evening. One company of thirty reinvited children will take the night train on the Erie, and a smaller party will start for Northern New-York by the New-York Central. This will finish this part of the work for this week, but preparations will be made for the busy week which begins next Monday.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. E. F. M. B. E. D.
Cash
Mrs. L. N. Meeker
M. E. A.
No acknowledgment necessary Total, July 11, 1895......\$12,440 96 DECIDED AGAINST JOHN H. ISELIN.

A SHERIFF'S JURY DECLARES HIM INCOMPETENT

TO MANAGE HIS AFFAIRS.

Newburg, N. Y., July II (special).—The Sheriff's jury before Judge William Wood, at Cold Spring, to-day found that John H. Iselin was unable to manage the estate in his charge. The case has had several hearings before Judge Wood. The suit was brought by Mr. Iselin's brother and sister. Yesterday the petitioners were informed that Mr. Iselin was in a state of collapse at Eagle's Rest, his fine home at Garrison's. A New-York physician testifled this morning that Mr. Iselin was in as good fied this morning that are condition as he is ever likely to be, and this after noon the case was given to the jury, with the result above stated. Judge Wood will send the findings to Judge Barnard, who will probably appoint some one to take charge of the property.

# STATISTICS OF INTEREST TO SOCIETY.

Of the 6,000 families whose summer addresses are given in the August "Social Register," there are 359 in the care of foreign bankers, 2,481 at mountain nomes and hotels, 415 at and near Newport, 224 at Mount Desert, 459 on Long Island, and 329 on the north shore of the Sound. Since the last quarterly ssue there have been recorded 142 arrivals and 396 departures by steamer; 155 persons have married, and twenty-six women and seventy-three men have died. The statistics of the association seem to show that the summer exodus to Europe is not as large as is the general impression, the reason being, probably, that the transatiantic trips are made earlier in the year, to take in the London season and to return in time for Newport and Lenox.

# TWO OF COURTNEY THORPE'S PLAYS

Cecil Clay, the husband of Miss Rosina Vokes, has sold the American rights of "A Pantomime Rehearsal" to Courtney Thorpe, who was her lead-ing man for several years. The English rights being man for several years. The English rights be-long to George Edwardes. Mr. Thorpe is to make a tour as a star next season, and "A Pantomime Rehearsal," in which he has so often been seen with Miss Vokes, and which was one of her most popular plays, will form a part of his repertory. He has also a one-act play entitled "A Tragedy Rehearsal," by Selina Dolaro, which he bought from her a short time before her death, but has never used. He will play this also next season. It has, of course, no connection with the version of Sheridan's "The Critic," which Augustin Daly has presented under the same title.

A NEW BILL AT THE TERRACE GARDEN. At the Terrace Garden iast night "La Bella Heiene" was sung for the first time this season by the Conried-Ferencey Opera Company, in the presence of a large audience. It will be repeated this evening and to-morrow. For next week "Boccaccio" and "The Merry War" are promised.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE'S FURNITURE. Washington, July 11 .- By a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the furniture of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague will be sold at auction Mrs. Sprague endeavored to have it disposed of by the trustees at private sale, but her petition was denied by the court. The property includes a number of articles which belonged to Mrs. Sprague's father, the late Chief Justice and ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase.

# U. OF P.'S \$5,000,000 FUND STARTED.

Philadelphia, July 11.—The initial donation to the proposed \$5,000,000 endowment fund for broadening the scope of the University of Pennsylvania came to-day, when, at a meeting of the trustees of the institution, it was announced that a contribution of \$50,000 had been made by Thomas McKean. This is the second contribution by Mr. McKean to the university, a similar amount having been given within a few months.